THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7431.

MORNING EDITION----WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON The Administration and its Foreign Appointments.

A Fresh Avalanche of Office-Seekers. TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT Twenty Emigrants Killed, and a Great

Number Injured. Later from Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco,

POLITICAL ITEMS-DESTRUCTIVE FIRES,

Affairs in Washington City.

THE CONSIDERATION OF FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS—
THE EXTERNAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—
RINGLAND AND THE MOSQUITO PROTECTORATE—THE
PRESIDENT'S RECEITION OF OFFICE-SERKERS—
HORDES OF APPLICANTS—THE SQUIER TREATIPS. NC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, April 26-10 P. M. To-morrow, it is understood, is to be devoted by the inet to the consideration of the foreign appointments. The applicants have waited with commen and although sufficiently numerous to form a considerable army no emeute has taken place. It is right, therefore, that their good conduct should be rewarded by a speedy adjustment of their claims. As to who will be apointed it is impossible to do more than guess, for no aking has yet been given by any authoritative source deed a universal one, Mr. Marcy's choice will be respected Applicants have, for the most part, been referred to him by the President; and when, in one instance, the appli-cant remarked he was not on good terms with Mr. he was comforted with the significant reply,

they appear to be on the it crease. On Friday and Satur-day the halls and staticases of the White House were door of his office open, and admitted the crowd all at once. It was a motley assemblage, from aspirants to full if they would even be content with a suit of old clothes

liey, and inflating the now really unimportant questions as to British pretensions in Central America. There can be no doubt but what the President, as I stated European power, to join us in any treaty or arrangement with any government on this Continent, utterly inadmis eible, and that he will never sanction, under his admin-istration, the absurd if not dangerous principle contain-ed in the Clayton-Bulser treaty. At the same time, he perfectly understands that England has abandoned all intention of continuing the odicus Mesquito protectorate, not only because of the feeling it created in this country, but be-cause of its unprofitableness. England, however, will f managed with ability it may yet obtain her elsewhere wily and regacious diplomatists in this way humbugge stration—but the game is over now.

papers are laboring under a mistale as to the lately confirmed by the Scuate with one of the si American States. Mr. Squier made two treaties with the State of Fan Falvador, which was purely of a commercial character, and had no reference to the ca-nal. It was this last treaty which was confirmed by the

the fact, but the country will ere long, that there have been a great many Presidential appointments made however, feel a delicacy about publishing the names, for

THE CONTEST FOR FOREIGN AND OTHER APPOINT MENTS—PROBABLE NAMES OF SUCCESSFUL APPLI-CANTS—OFFICE-SEEKERS ABUNDANT—THE GARD-KER TRIAL AND ITS COST—THE REPUBLIC, UNION,

It is understood that at the last two or three cabinet settings the foreign appoin ments have been under con, sideration, and that to morrow a large batch, including first rate missions, charges, and consuls, are to be finally

of General Case,) and Mr. Wise of Virginia, for Chili, are

considered pretty certain.

Mr. Dillaye, of Syracuse, will very likely get a charge George Sanders, it has been rumored for several days,

is a candidate for the London consulate, though his best Criends are fearful of the Premier. It is the last card of Young America.
Richard Stanton, of Kentucky, member of the last Con

gress, is here, pushing for Commissioner of Public Build ings-two thousand a year. Collectors Bronson and Maxwell are still here, squaring

up the Custom House books.

Gezeral Pierce received visiters to day for several hours, including office seekers. We did not think so many were

The Secretary of the Interior has been amusing him zelf with the guillotine. Half a dozen clerks have been decapitated. John Wilson, of the Land Office, remains yet a bile, it is said as a special favor to one or two

Southern Fenators. His last official act, we believe, was the discharge of Kosciusko's nephew, a democrat, from

Uncle Sam has to pay a round sum for his witnesses from Mexico in the Gardner case. The bill at Willard's Hotel, of Seror Aguillar, for eighteen days, was two hundred and thirty two dollars and eighty cents, including private table and wines to the amount of five or six dol lars per day. The cross-examination of the defendant's brother to day, by Henry May, was a most searching and

terrible piece of work for the witness.

The Republic this morning is down upon my despatch, in reference to San Salvador, in Saturday's Heraun, and assumes that it is from the highest authority. We reply, that without any special information from the government, we are quite well satisfied Jen. Pierce is up to the highest practical mark of the Mource doctrine. We leave the HERALD itself to answer the Republic in reference to administration organs. Certainly the Union is not so much an organ as many would suppose. Gen Pierce

does very well without a special organ. Jaber Fitch has been appointed Earshal of Ohio Judge Pouglass returned to town to day. A. B. C.

PROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER ACRESY, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1853. The day was occupied in a cross examination of John Charles Gardner, by Mr. May. A letter in Spanish, signed J. Charles Gardner, and addressed to the alcalde of Rio Verde, being shown, he said the signature resembled his but thought the body of the letter was not in his hand Sworn translations of these letters were read to the

being taken, return me their original for the purposes which may auit my brother. I therefore reavest you to order what I ask, because it is just. J. CHARLES GARDNER. Ro Vender. Oct. 10, 1851.

What the petitioner asks cannot be done, because what is contained in his petition is not true, because what is Laguinillas nor in all this department is there, nor hastened ever been, any mines, much less any of the importance and magnitude that is intended to be represented; neither has Mr. Gerze A. Gardner ever been known as a miner in this jurisdiction, but as a surgeon and doctor, in the few days that he resided here. The expulsion that he alludes to is also false. In consequence, let this writing be returned to him with the present decree, and warm him in future to have more respect to the judicial authority that I exercise than to attempt to surprise him, and make him an accomplice in a fraud such as is now attempted to be made.

(SignoR DOMINGO CHAVIS, BLAS, Scribe. First Jurgaro of Rie Verde. A dozen other letters signed J. C. Gardner, and daved some at Rio Verde, some at other Moxican places and some at Rio Verde, some at other Moxican places and some at Washington, were shown. He said the handwriting of some looked like his—that of others was not at all like his. He neither admitted or denied the writing of any.

Non-Arrival of the Canada at Halifax. HALIFAX, April 26-P M. The weather is thick and raisy, and there are no signs

of the Canada, which is now in her eleventh day.

of the Canada, which is now in her eleventh day.

The Latest from Havana

ABRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

CRARLETON, April 25 1853.

The steam-hip Isabel has arrived from Havana and Key West 22d instant. She brings no news of importance The Captain-General was still on his tour.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugars were firm and tending upwards; the quotations were—assorted, 6 a 8½ reals and 5½ to 9½ reals; whites. 8½ a 16½ reals; yellows, 6½ a 8 reals; browns, 5½ a 6 reals; oucuruches. 5 a 5½ reals; muscovadoes. 4½ a 6 reals; oucuruches. 5 a 5½ reals; muscovadoes. 4½ a 6 reals; one for the firm of th

11,860 dry, and 1,362 salted hides, arrived at Salem this morning
The United States storeship Relief from New York for San Francisco, with troops, put in in distress, with mast surung &c. and saled about March 7.
The U.S. ship Jamestown was in port.
Letters from Buenos Ayres of March 11, state that affairs still remained in an unsettled State.
Urquiza was expected to come down soon, and, it was remored, with conciliatory intestions.
During the armistice a skirmish had taken place outside of Buenos Ayres, in which a dozen persons were killed, including an American named Bond.
Commodore McKeever was at Buenos Ayres with a strong complement of marines and sallors to protect American property. He had avowed his determination not to permit Urquiza to endanger American property by bembarding the city.

From Pernambuco-Slaves Landed.

By accounts from Pernambuco - Slaves Landed,
By accounts from Pernambuco to March 21, we learn
that a cargo of 300 slaves had been landed on the coast,
the authorities from want of force, being unable to put
a stop to it. The Pernambuco Diario calls upon the
imperial government at all hazards to put an end to the
traffic.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED, AND A LARGE NUMBER DANGEROUSLY INJURED.
CHICASO, April 26, 1853.
The express train which left here at nine o'clock last night, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, came in collision at the crossing of the Central Road with the emigrant up train, and the most disastrous consequences ensued.
The locomotive and baggage car of the express train, and there cars of the emigrant train, were smashed; and it is thought from twelve to fifteen persons were killed, and fifty to sixty injured, some of them fatally.
The emigrants on the Central Road are the principal sufferers, no person in the first class cars being seriously injured.
The engineer, fireman, and conductor of the express train escayed.

The tracks cross each other at nearly right angles.

THE LATEST.

ADRIAN, Mich. April 26, 1853.
A gentleman just arrived from the scene of last night's disaster, reports that there were twenty dead bodies when he left, and the injured were dying almost every minute.
Conductor Whiting of the express train, was seriously

inute. Conductor Whiting. of the express train, was seriously

hurt.
The cause of the collision is beyond conjecture. The night was bright, the moon being near the full. The tracks run for a long distance on a straight line.

Dinner Declined by Mr. Soule.

LOUISVILL April 26, 1853.

The democrats have tendered a dinner to the Hon.

Pierre Soule, which he was compelled to decline on account of his early departure for home.

ISSUE OF THE NEW SILVER COIN-THE GIRARD

From Philadelphia.

ISSUE OF THE NEW SILVER COIN—THE GIRARD PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA April 26, 1853.

\$250,000 worth of the new silver coin in quarters, dimes and half dimes, was issued from the Mint to-day.

A splendid entertainment was given this evening by the Commissioners of the Girard Fund, on the completion of the buildings fronting on Third and Chestnut streets. The City Councils and two hundred invited guests were present. Tosats and speeches were delivered by Mayor Gilpin. Mewers Price, Wetherell, Jos. R. Chandler, Morton McMichael and others. The buildings are creeted on one of the properties left by Girard for the support of the college at a cost of \$100,000, and they will yield an income of \$18,000.

Interesting from New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON—THE LOUISIANA U. S. SENATORSHIF.

New ORLEANS, April 23, 1853.

The steemship Fa'con has arrived here from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails, 75 passengers and \$100,000 in gold dust.

The election of a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Soulé has been postpened till Friday next.

The Hon. Saw Houston has arrived at Baton Rouge. He is supposed to electioneer in favor of Mr. Slidell,

The Imprisonment of Cavajal, &c.

Barmson, April 26, 1853

Rio Grande dates of the 13th instant are received.

Caravajal and his Lieutenaut, Norton, were still prisoners at Fort Brown. The steamboat Thomas McKenney burst her boilers on the Rio Grande on the 12th, and five or six persons were killed or wounded.

Intelligence has been received here by the United States, that fr. Feldan, the newly appointed Minister from Peru to Pogola, was robbed of \$14,000 at the Gorgona-Hotel, the keeper of which had been arrested by the police, and the hotel closed.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS:

NORTHAMPTON, MASS:

SPHAGEBERD, April 26, 1853.

The building known as the 046 Hat Factory, in Northampton, and occupied as a jobbing shop, a millinery shop, and as a dwelling for some six families, was destrayed by fire at an early hour this morning. A track Mozart was burned to death in the flames. Loss small. No insurance.

No insurance.

SPHINGPIELD, MASS.

SPRINGPIELD April 26, 1863.

A building formerly occupied as a lard oil manufactory, near the Springfield and New Haven railroad depot, but lately used for making some aind of chemical experiments, was totally consumed by fire this noon. The New Eoglised Hove and other buildings were in imminent damper, but were saxed without damage. The loss was small.

PHILABELPHIA. April 26, 1863.

A fire beake out at two o'clock this morning, in the rail of the same of a desiling at the corner of Fenth and Race streets. The family were forced to escape from the second story window, the descent by the stairs being cut off.

Madame Soutag in Boston.
Boston, April 26, 1853.
Madame Sentag appeared here last night in "Luccold lorgia," and drew an immense house. Single tickets were seld as high as \$5 and \$5.

The First Arrival at Quebec from Europe The first ship from Europe this season arrived at this out yesterday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. The Territorial Dispute between Mexico and New Mexico.

Gov. Lane's Proclamation Claiming the Mecilla Valley —Protect of the Mexican to the American Minister—Preparations to Drive Gov. Lane from the Goomed—Prospect of a Rupture between the two Countries, &c.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayone]

San Arrown, April 8, 1833.

The El Paso mail arrived yeaterday in the unprecedented short time of thirteen days from that point bringing important intelligence. Gov. Lane, of New Mexico, has issued a proclamation claiming the Mecilla Valley, which was left in the State of Chiunahus by, as he alleges, a palpable error of Mr. Bartlett, our late Boundary Commissioner, and had called upon Col. Sumner for the sid of the military under his command, to take possession of the country. This assistance Col. Sumner refused to give and the Mexicans immediately occupied the disputed territory with all the troops they could raise, and have sent to Chihunhus for more. The following extracts from a letter written by an intelligent American gentleman residing in El Paso to a friend in this place, which I have been kindly permitted to copy, will give you a detailed statement of the affair, and the state of feeling it has given rise to among the Mexicans — Paso DEL NORTE, March 23, 1851.

** The mail will take you news of the proceedings of Governor Lane with regard to the Mecilla Valley. I am sorry I have not a copy of his proclamation to enclose. The most intense excitement prevails here in El Paso. Sectors Jacquez and Zaloago, from Chihuahua, who are here to settle the affairs of this canton, have taken the matter in hand and replied to Gov. Lane, who is now at Dona Ana, refusing in the most emphatic manner to give up the territory in dispute, and to that end have garrisoned the Mecilla with 100 regular troops and the national guard of the town, to the number of 125. The guard of El Paso. It was his intention to have visited the town next day; but during the night the Frefect in formed the American and property were beried. The own of the fact, and the latter did not cross the rive

either.

An express has been sent to Chihuahua for men and aims, and the Mexicans look considently for both in tea days. Blow Gov. Trias will look at the matter is not hard to guess, and I suppose he will, as they say in their answer to the proclamation, "preserve the national honor against all aggressions." Divided as Mexico is at present, each faction working against the other, she would be able to make very little resistance to Gov. Lane, if he should raise the volunteers of New Mexico; and to the United States the country would fall an easy prey, should our government find it necessary or expedient to take it. It is generally thought here that Gov. Lane will be austained by his government, and if so it will be a long stride it was the subjection of Mexico.

Governor Lane called upon Calonel Miles to metal.

tained by his government, and if so it will be along strice towards bringing on a war, which would result in the subjection of Muxico.

Governor Lane called upon Colonel Miles to sustain him with the military of Fort Fillmore, which the colonel declined to do. alleging as I am informed, that he had instructions from Colonel Summer to refuse the application, should it be made and also that he doubted Governor Lane's right to take the territory in dispute. The Commissioner. Mr. Bartlett, when he placed the initial point above the Mecilla, gave great dissatisfaction; and the recent refusal of Congress to appropriate money unless the line was run according to the treaty gives the Governor a show of a right to demand the territory. Forty American here is satisfied that the line, as run by Mr. Bartlett, is not correct, and that General Conde outgoeralled him. With the document before them, it is impossible that Congress will agree to the boundary line as it is now placed, and we are looking for another commissioner out before long.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a portion of territory on the west side of the Rio Grande Nel Norte, thirty-four miles wide by one hundred and seventy-eight miles long, be the same more or less, is now claimed by the United States of America and by the Mexican republic, respectively, under the provisions of the treaty of Gundulup Hidalgo.

2. From the year 1824, and anterior thereto, until the year 1851, this porties of the territory was acknowledged to be within the limits of New Mexico; but in the year 1851, this jouries of the territory was acknowledged to be within the limits of New Mexico; but in the year 1851, the State of Chinahua assumed juri-diction over the same, without producing any authority for this act from the Republic of Mexico, and without having obtained the content of the United States or the territory, who then numbered two thousand souls.

3. Buring the discussion of the boundary question, under the treaty of peace, the Commissioner of Mexico proposed to abandon a part of th

sovereignty over all the territory in dispute.

4. The claim of Chilunhua to this disputed territory is believed to be based upon the unwarrantable assumption that the Board of Commissioners had agreed upon a boundary line between Chilunhua and New Mexico, and that their agreement in the premises was binding both upon the United States and the Mexican republic, and therefore final; whereas a valid agreement had not been rade and has not yet been made by said Baard; and, moreover, the action of the Board has been virtually repudiated and nollified by the United States.

5. Fach of the bigh contracting parties to the treaty of Guadalupe, ex re necessitate, tacilty reserved the right to accept or reject the decisions of the Board of Boundary Cournissioners; and if the Board had assigned the city of Chilunhua and the country north of it to the United States, or the city of Santa Fe and the country south of it to the Mexican Republic, the action of the Board would certainly not have been regarded as final.

6. Ever since the territory in question was thus forcibly and illegally annexed to the State of Chilunhua, that Stafe has signs lly failed to protect the inhabitants of the territory in their rights of person, of property, and of concience, and moreover has not made a reasonable defence against border Indian depredations, and thereby prevented reclamations against the United States for the property taken by the Indians.

7. The present revolutionary condition of the Mexican republic by that republic to the inhabitants in this of-puted territory for the time being; and a large portion of the inhabitants new claim the protection of the United States and solicit the reannexation of their territory to New Mexico, from which it was illegally wrested by the State of Chilunhua.

Now, therefore, as the United States have been wrongfully derived of the portion of territory in question, even should the Mexican republic have a rightful claim to it, which is denied; and so by the law of nations the United States and the righ

TELEGRAPHIC. PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF GOVERNOR LANE IN THE SEIZURE OF TERRITORY, ETC. New Orleans, April 25, 1853.

The steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at this port. Amorgst her passengers is Millard B. Far-well, bearer of despatches from the United States lega-tion at Mexico. He reports that on the 8th inst. an express arrived in the city of Mexico, bringing news of the eccupation of Mecilla valley, in Chihuahua, by the Goveccupation of Mecilla valley, in Chihushua, by the Governer of New Mexico. This announcement occasioned great surprise, and a determination was expressed to drive out the Americans at the point of the bayonet. An armed force was ordered to proceed immediately to the scene of action, to reinforce the government of thibushua in expelling Governor Lane and his troops. On the 9th inst. a delegation of Mexican authorities waited upon Judge Conkling, the United States minister, and made a solemn protest against the proceedings of Governor Lane.

Mr Farwell reports that intense excitement existed emerget all classes.

The report Trias, of Chihushua, had issued a reply to nor Lane's proclamation, powerfully vindicating the hand worked occuments.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT. FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE. IMPROVEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM POPE PIUS IX. THE IRISH EXODUS.

The Eastern Question Still Unsettled. The Brended Coup de Main of Russia. THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The Insanity of Feargus O'Connor. The White Female Slaves in

Arrival of Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe at Liverpool,

The United States mail steamship Humboldt, Capt. J. D. Lines, arrived at this port at eight o'clock yesterday norning, having left Havre on the 13th at noon, and

The Humboldt brings a full cargo of valuable Continen-tal merchandise, and a good number of passengers. The Humboldt encountered strong westerly winds for the most of the passage. She arrived off Sandy Hook on Monday night, making the passage in about eleven and a

She brings 118 passengers, the usual mails, 350 tons of perchandise, and 111 fine merino sheep. Among the passengers are N. P. Trist, Esq., Brigadier General De Peyster, N. G. S. T., Lieut. J. P. Bankhead, U. S. N., and Capt. G. W. Phelps, U. S. A.

The news is four days later from all parts of Europe than that received by the British and North American steamer Arabia. The Canada, from Boston and Halifax, reached the

Mersey on Sunday, the 10th inst.

Excepting in relation to Oriental affairs, the intellience brought by this packet is of an extremely meagre

and uninteresting character. English wheat declined one shilling per quarter. Foreign wheat was from one to two shillings per quarter lower. The demand for all descriptions of grain being of a strictly retail character the market was heavy. Flour eclined in consequence of large sales by auction, American being one shilling lower, and English wheat two shil-lings per sack down. In Indian corn prices were slightly

change. Red cloverseed declined three shillings per cwt-In the money market, attention appeared to be chiefly engrossed by the new reheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for reducing the interest on the national debt. ther modifications and alterations should be introduced Consols were quoted 100% to 100%. Money was in good demand at three per cent on best paper. Railway shares rather depressed. Foreign bonds, banks and mines inactive. The Blackfriar with £145,000, and the Cadet,

with £54,000 in gold, had arrived from Australia. There was no change of note in the manufacturing disat prices unchanged. At Birmingham great activity prevailed, and the orders for Australia could scarcely be wet. In the copper trade there was a tendency to de-cline. At Nottingham the purchases on American account were large. A further advance in prices had taken chase on speculation. The Irish linen market was rather

mand on the 11th inst , but the sales did not exceed 7,000 bales, at previous prices. Sales on the 12th 6,000

Important Letter from the Pope to the French

[From the London Times, April 13]
The following is the enc. clical letter from the Pope to the arch bishops and bishops of France, mentioned a few

salutation and benediction? In the midst of the multiplied sorrows with which we are overwhermed on all sides in our care of all the churches which have been consided to us, notwithstanding our unverthiness, by an impenetrable design of Providence, and in these hard times in which and Somen dectricates not matched and the season of the control of control of the co

liberty, and in the accomplishment of all the other duties of your epiacogal charge, you should have not bing more so that the control of the

controversies which you know disturb peace, wound charry and furnish the enemies of the Church with the arms with which they combat and torment it. Above all, have at heart the preservation of peace among all. calling seriously to mind that you fulfil a mission in the name of Him who is not a God of dissension, but a God of peace, and who has never ceased to recommend and oronin peace to his disciples, and to place it above all other considerations. In truth, Christ as you all know, has placed all the gifts and rewards of his promise in the preservation of peace. If we are the heirs of Christ let us live in the peace of Christ: if we are the children of God we must be pacific. The children of God must be pacific of mild hearts, simple in speech, united in affection and faithful, attached to each other in the bond of concerd. The conviction and assurance that we have of your virtue, your religion, and your piety do not permit us, well believed sons and venerable brethren, to doubt of your hearty acquiescence in the paternal advice, the desires, and the demands that we address to you or thatyon will destroy to the rect all the germs of dissention, and thus reeder our joy complete, bearing with each other in charity and patience, united and laboring in concert for the faith of the Gosyel, continuing with increased zeal as the sentines of the flocks confided to your contents, and accumplishing the functions of your charge up to the consummation of the baids of the faithful. Nevertheless, in the humility of our heart, we pray God to bestow upon you continually with layor the abundance of His celestial grace, and to bless your labors and cares as pastors, in other hand, the faithful confided to your victiance may walk more and more in the path that is agree the too, in the humility of our heart, we pray God to bestow upon you continually with layor the abundance of His celestial grace, and to bless your labors and cares as pastors, in other than the faithful confided to your vigitance may walk more and more in the pa

LARGE REMITTANCES PROM AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA—EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURE.

The esodus is the all engrossing topic of the Itish journals, and errey post brings iresh accounts of the coatinneus fight of the people from the mother country. From
the port of Waterford, on Saturday, the 9th inst., no less
than 200 comioriable looking passengers took shipping
for Liverpool, there to embark either for America or Australia. According to one of the Corb papers.
A versel in port has been chartered for £200 to take out
suigrants to New York. Lest rear a similar vessel could
lare been had for £200. Passenges are therefore high to the
United States, £50 by being generally expected. Emigrants,
when having, should give a preference to vessels esting
from this port, rather than Liverpoot, for, though the pasree makey may be madely be in chemper in the end, taking
loss of time, beard, lodging, &2 and re shipping of lagrage,
less of time, beard, lodging, &2 and re shipping of lagrage,
less of time, beard, lodging, &2 and re shipping of lagrage,
a tiple day's constation—

Hundreds are leaving this neighborhood daily, and yesterday morning a great number of intelligent girls of a humble
but decent rank in life went off by the train. Labor in greery
part of the country is becoming eagerly sought after and employed.

And again, as regards the "drain" from Ulster, a writer

of the workhouse are now being easerly sought after and employed.

And sgain, as regards the "drain" from Ulster, a writer in the Westen Star enters into some details of the emigration from Antrim, I own and Penegel, and proceeds to say—

You are making the well-in ring as regards the emigration from the South and West and there is no doobt that good area a rou here was to be the least journals, persisps, from the comparative silence of the local journals, you and others are incomparative silence of the local journals, you and others are such as the local person to comparative silence of the local journals, you and others are such as the local person of the true that the indestrious Protestant powers, and I have are quitting the land of their mirth by thousands, and I have intitle doubt that before many months roll over the fact will be not only acknowledged but fall—keeply fall—in the distincted resources of the later market and the consequent setupose in the rate of wages.

Meanwhile the sixews of emigration—the remittances of money—are keeping pace with and sustaining the

Mr. Pownell, chairman of the Middleser bench of magiatrates, acted as foreman of the jury. Mr. Bonald Nicol, and several other gentlemen in the commission of the peace, were upon the panel.

The commission was supported by Mr. Sergeant Shee, iostructed by Mr. Marshal Turner, of Lincoln's-ion-fields; Mr. Springall Thompson, of Raymond buildings, watched the proceedings for the alleged lunstic.

Mr. Sergeant Shee opened the case in a perspicuous address, tacing the unhappy subject of the inquiry from his earliest entry into rolitical life to the month of June in last year, when his extraordinary conduct in the House of Cemmons led to his being placed in the custody of the sergrant-at aims, by whom he was subsequently framferred, on the petition of his sister, Miss O'Connor, to the case of Dr. Tuke. The learned sergeant and his herhold call Dr. Tuke. The learned sergeant and he should call Dr. Tuke, and from him the jury would hear that the character of Mr. O'Connor's mind had become completely changed of late, and from him the jury would hear that the character of Mr. O'Connor's mind had become completely changed of late, and that instead of the strong mind and vigorous intellect he once enjoyed, his mind was now absolutely null, and his intellectual faculties were completely prostrated. Although the recollection of his past life and the political associations he had formed, enabled him now and than to talk of things long since past, it was not possible to fix his attention upon one subject for any period of time, and his nessoning faculties were entirely gone. Mr. Ernest Jones, a gentleman of his own profession, who had been been on very intimate terms with Mr. O'Connor and whom he would call before them, would state that in 1851 he observed a great change in Mr. O'Connor was made and the contrary, he had shown the doculty of a child. This no doubt, arcs efron the moral restraint which the treatment of Dr. Tuke exercised over him. He believed Mr. O'Connor was not even aware of the nature of the inquiry, although

ietcition of the Court of Chancery were not thrown round him, there could be very little doubt he would end his dasa in a workhoure.

The Commissioner here asked Dr. Tuke whether he oonsidered Mr. O'Connor could be safely allowed to be present during the loquity. If so, it would be desirable he should be sent for at ones.

Dr. Tuke feared his appearance in that room would excite Mr. O'Connor owners, the would himself greatly prefer that the jury should visit him in the asylum.

The Commissioner said, under the circamstances they would certainly do so.

Mr. Ernest Jones was first called—He said he was a barritter, and since 1845 had been intimately acquisinted with Mr. Feargus O'Connor. From 1845 to 1848 witness considered his mind to have been of the most vigorous character. Mr. O'Connor devoted himself to political questions, and among his plans for the amelioration of the working classes, was a land-scheme, which fell into dimenties in 1849, and was brought before a committee of the House of Commons by Sr. Beejamin Hall, and other members. Witness had observed the pre-occupation of Mr. O'Connor's mids by this scheme. He weve talked of anything else from its foundation up to the year 1848, and he always spake of it in a joyous manner. He said the money was ceming in very rapidly, and he spoke of the great things he intended to do when the scheme, Mr. O'Connor's mids became perfectly prostrate, his memory failed, and in conversation he would tell the same story over and over ngain. Before this period, in 1848, witness had no opportunity of indefine of his readers. Mr. O'Connor's writings in this newsper—the Northers Szv. One week he would recommend a particular course of action on some political question; and the rock week, withing on the same subject, he would be yound to the west many free his period, in 1848, witness had no opportunity of indefine of his readers. Mr. O'Connor's writings in his newsper—the Northers Szv. One week he would recommend a particular course of action on some political question; and